

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year,
Invariably in Advance.Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a
less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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TRIBUNE has many volunteer correspondents, and they
are generally honest and faithful; but persons who
confide their subscriptions to them must be their own
judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent
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be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber
should in every case give the old as well as new address.
In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the
label on the last paper received, and specify any cor-
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from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen-
sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household
matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive
prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper
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circumstances guarantee their publication at any
special date.Address all communications to
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

ESTABLISHED BY THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 15, 1888.

A GREAT STORY.

THE BOY DUKE.

A Tale of the Tenth
Century.

TO BEGIN SHORTLY.

We have secured from the talented au-
thor, Frances Wilson—"Fanny Wil-
son"—one of the most charming and in-
teresting stories ever written for any paper.
The title is given above. Miss Wilson has
a host of friends and admirers in the
country, who have learned to know and love her
from her writings in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
USG, Tenth's Companion, St. Nicholas, Golden
Days, and other leading publications.She is the author of "Harry Redfern,
the Young Mechanic," "Anthony Blake, a
Boy of the Period," "Dick Leslie's Life in
Texas," "The Boys of Brynethwaite School,"
"Rob and Bob," "Prince Olaf," "The Land
Beyond the Golden Cape," "Lizabel the
Child of the Storm," etc.We will begin the publication in an early
number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

FOR \$3.00!

The National Tribune and Scribner's
Magazine for One Year.By an arrangement with the publishers
of that splendid illustrated periodical—
Scribner's Magazine, we are enabled to offer
it with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at a great
reduction in price. The subscription to the
magazine is \$3 a year, but we will send it
and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year
for \$3.Scribner's is first-class in all respects. Its
contributors are among the very ablest
writers in the country, and it is illustrated
in the highest style of art.The November number will contain the
only magazine article written by Gen.
Sheridan. All our readers certainly desire
to have this. Send in your subscriptions at
once, so as to make sure of it. AddressTHE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

OUR NEW WATCH.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of
our new premium watch in another column.
This is a superior time-piece in every way
to anything that has heretofore been offered as
a premium by any paper. Its works and its case
are of the highest class, and cannot fail to give
satisfaction. We will send one watch for every
15 subscribers, and we have such confidence in
it that, upon examination, the watch does not
prove satisfactory, it may be returned and we
will refund the money. This is an unprece-
dented opportunity to obtain a first-class
watch, and we hope our subscribers will avail
themselves of it. But little effort is required
to raise a club of 15 subscribers. Any active
boy or young man can do it in a short time.Ask your comrade if he takes THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE. If he does not, urge the
wisdom of doing so upon him.ONLY a little over three months for the
BOSLEY. Scarcely two months more for
the 50th Congress.THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only
great paper which is a reliable and never-
failing advocate of the veteran. Every sol-
dier should take it.The comrades have made a substantial
gain in the First (Hartford) District of Con-
necticut by the election of Col. W. E. Si-
monds over W. J. Vance, the present incum-
bent.The best contribution that can be made
to a poor comrade's happiness is to subscribe
for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for him. Com-
rades see that you make some veteran's heart
glad in this way.GEN. E. S. OGBORNE, of Pennsylvania, a
gallant soldier and an earnest G. A. R. man,
made a splendid fight in the Luzerne Dis-
trict and won, though the odds against him
seemed overwhelming. His opponent was
James D. Lynch, a civilian, and a member
of the present House.

LET THE TRUMPETS BLOW.

The fuller the returns the more complete
appears the victory gained by the veterans
last week.They have, in the first place, defeated for
re-election as President their cold, malig-
nant enemy, whose whole official career as
Mayor, as Governor and as President has
been characterized by inveterate hostility
to them. While occasionally feeding them
with sterile compliments, he much more
often insulted them with outrageous dis-
paragement as individuals and as a class,
and let few opportunities pass of striking
them deadly blows. When Mr. Cleveland's
career comes to be summed up coolly and
impartially, people will be amazed at the
amount of direct harm he was able to in-
flict upon the men who saved the coun-
try at the expense of their health, strength
and ability. They will be amazed that any
man elected to office in a country rejoicing
in such unexampled prosperity, resulting
from the valor and sacrifices of these men,
should almost constantly speak of them with
such contempt. The veterans have properly
rebuked him, however, by an almost solid
vote against him, which directly decided the
issue in several States. By their powerful
help every Northern State was carried
against him, except Connecticut and New
Jersey, which were saved to him by the Pro-
hibitionists. To the veterans' vote also is
due the credit of carrying West Virginia
against the combined ex-Confederates and
Prohibitionists.This secured the election—by the decisive
majority of 77 in the Electoral College—of a
man who was a gallant soldier in the field, and
who has been a true comrade ever since, and
who is consequently in entire sympathy with
the cause for which the war was fought, and
with the men who fought the war through
to a glorious victory.The next incident in the triumph of the
veterans was the defeat of Courtland C.
Matson for Governor of Indiana. The issue
between him and them was personal. He
had used a position to which he had been
elected by veteran votes to cruelly betray
them, in the furtherance of his personal am-
bition. The issue was whether he or any
politician could offend against them so
flagrantly without receiving punishment at
their hands. This was a matter outside of
politics. It had an interest not confined by
the boundaries of Indiana. The comrades
in every State—and without reference to
politics—had suffered equally from Col.
Matson's wrong-doing, and they looked to
the comrades of Indiana to ignore politics
in indicting upon him well-merited punish-
ment. They were not disappointed. Com-
rades in Indiana forgot that they were
Democrats, Prohibitionists, Greenbackers or
Labor Reformers in their desire to defeat
the man who had betrayed them and their
comrades everywhere. Col. Matson knows
that his defeat was directly due to these
men, and politicians everywhere, and of
every stripe, know the same thing, and will
take warning.Of hardly less importance than the de-
feat of Mr. Cleveland and the election of a
comrade in his place, is the control of Con-
gress. This was also a victory for the vet-
erans. They asserted themselves and battled
for their rights; supported their friends and
opposed their enemies, without regard to
party, in every Congressional District in
which they had any strength at all. They
brought candidates of all political complex-
ions strictly to book, and let it be generally
understood that they were thoroughly in
earnest, and no man could expect their votes
who was not entirely sound upon the ques-
tion that was vital to them. The result of
this decided stand was glorious. They will
have a good working majority of their
friends in both Houses of Congress. This
majority is not confined by any means to
the Republicans, for there are numbers of
such glorious Democratic friends of the sol-
diers as "Dick" Townsend, of Illinois, and
Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, elected
on distinct promises of voting for every
measure of National justice to veterans.The outlook, therefore, for the veterans,
after the 4th of March, 1889, is particularly
bright. They have won a great victory, and
they will then begin to enjoy the fruits
thereof. These fruits will not merely be-
fit one fortunate man, or a few men, but will
be shared by every one who honorably won
the blue during the trying days of 1861-5.Comrades, let us all rejoice with an exceeding
great joy, for it is a glorious victory for each
and every one of us.

PRESIDENTS AS CANDIDATES.

The very-English New York Times is con-
tinually making absurd exhibitions of its
ignorance of American history. A few months
ago it did not know who was "Gen. George
Rogers Clarke, the brilliant leader who was
won for us all the country that now constitutes
the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michi-
gan and Wisconsin. Last week it said that
"in the history of the United States but
two Presidents have been defeated for re-
election—Martin Van Buren in 1840 and
Grover Cleveland in 1888."We did not suppose that any "editor of
the County printing" in the remote back-
woods would show such ignorance as this,
let alone a "metropolitan newspaper" which
makes pretense to be "cultured." In place of
but two Presidents having been defeated at
the polls when candidates for re-election,
there were four—John Adams, John Quincy
Adams, Martin Van Buren, Grover Cleve-
land—or five, if we include Millard Fill-
more, who was a candidate four years after
leaving office.A review of the history of the Presidents,
and their attempts to secure re-election, may
be interesting.Washington was unanimously re-elected
for a second term, and declined a third.John Adams was put in nomination in
1796 by the Federal Party and Thomas Jef-
ferson by the Republicans. Adams received
71 electoral votes, and was declared Presi-
dent, while Jefferson received 68, and was
declared Vice-President.The Federalists renominated John Adams
in 1800, and the Republicans Jefferson, with
Aaron Burr on the ticket with him. Adams
received 65 electoral votes, while Jefferson
and Burr each received 73.In those days each Elector voted for two
candidates for President. The one which
received the highest number—if a majority
—was declared President, and the next Vice-
President. Under this rule came the famous
deadlock of 1801 on account of Burr and Jef-
ferson both claiming the Presidency. The
election was thrown into the House of Repre-
sentatives, which, after weeks of bitter
wrangling, declared Jefferson President and
Burr Vice-President.Jefferson had himself renominated in 1804
and was re-elected, receiving 162 votes to
14 for C. C. Pinckney.He followed Washington's example, de-
clined a third term, and threw his influence
in favor of James Madison, who was elected
in 1808, receiving 122 votes to 47 for C. C.
Pinckney and 5 for Geo. Clinton.Madison was re-elected in 1812, receiving
128 votes to 89 for DeWitt Clinton, Federal-
ist; James Monroe succeeded him, being
elected in 1816 by 183 votes to 34 for Rufus
King. He was re-elected in 1820, receiving
231 votes to 1 for John Quincy Adams.In 1824 Andrew Jackson received 99
electoral votes, John Q. Adams 84, Wm. H.
Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37. No one
having received a majority, the election was
thrown into the House, where 13 States—
Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana,
Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri,
New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode
Island and Vermont—voted for Adams, and
elected him, Jackson being supported by
seven States and Crawford by four.In 1828 John Q. Adams was a candidate
for re-election, and received 83 electoral
votes to 178 for Andrew Jackson.Jackson had himself renominated, and in
1836, at the close of his second term, had
Martin Van Buren nominated as his suc-
cessor.In 1840 Martin Van Buren was a candi-
date for re-election, and received 60 votes to
234 for W. H. Harrison.John Tyler, who succeeded to the Presi-
dency on the death of Gen. Harrison, was
very anxious for re-election. He had him-
self renominated by a convention—made up
mainly of men holding office under him—
which met in Baltimore in May, 1844, but
the ticket received so little popular support
that in August he withdrew.Van Buren was again a candidate for
nomination in 1844, and received more than
a majority of the votes in the Democratic
Convention, but was defeated by the enforce-
ment of the two-thirds rule. He was a candi-
date of the Barnburner Democrats and
Free Soilers in 1848, but did not carry a
State.Before he got the nomination in 1844 Polk
had to pledge himself not to accept a re-
nomination, so that Lewis Cass was nomi-
nated in 1848, to be defeated by Gen. Zach-
ary Taylor. Millard Fillmore, who suc-
ceeded to the Presidency on Gen. Taylor's
death, became unpopular in the North on
account of signing the Fugitive Slave Law,
and did not get the Whig nomination in
1852; but he was nominated by the Ameri-
cans in 1856, and received 8 votes to 114 for
Fremont and 174 for Buchanan.Pierce was a candidate for renomination
in 1856, but was beaten in the Convention
at Cincinnati by Buchanan. On the first
ballot Buchanan had 135 votes; Pierce, 122;
Douglas, 33, and Cass, 5. Pierce's vote
gradually dwindled away until he was with-
drawn before the 16th ballot, when Bucha-
nan received 168 votes, Douglas 121, and
Cass 6. On the next ballot Buchanan re-
ceived the unanimous vote.The split in the Democratic party became
so pronounced during Buchanan's Adminis-
tration that he relinquished all hope of re-
nomination, and received no votes in any of
the divisions into which the Charleston
Convention of 1860 split.Lincoln was renominated by the Balti-
more Convention in 1864, receiving 492
votes to 22 for Gen. Grant. In the election
which followed he received 214 electoral
votes to 21 for George B. McClellan.Andrew Johnson, who became President
upon Lincoln's assassination, was very eager
for a renomination by the Democrats, and
used all his power to secure that honor.The first ballot in the Democratic National
Convention stood, Pendleton, 105; Johnson,
65; Hancock, 33; Sandford E. Church, 33;
scattering, 78. Johnson's vote fell off rapidly
during the next few ballots, and he was
soon withdrawn. On the 21st ballot the
vote stood, Hancock, 135; Hendricks, 132.
Then yielding to the insistence of the Ohio
delegation the Convention nominated Horatio
Seymour, of New York.U. S. Grant was a candidate for renomi-
nation and received it by acclamation. He
earnestly desired a third term, but
finally decided that it was impolitic to
allow his name to be presented to the Republi-
can Convention which met in Cincinnati
in 1876. R. B. Hayes was nominated, who
pledged himself to one term. In 1880 Grant
was again a candidate for the nomination,
and on the first ballot received 304 votes to
284 for Blaine, 93 for Sherman, 34 for Ed-
munds, 30 for Washburne, and 10 for Win-
dom. On the 36th ballot James A. Garfield
was nominated, receiving 399 votes to 297
for Grant, 42 for Blaine, 5 for Washburne,
and 3 for Sherman.Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded to the
Presidency upon Garfield's death, was very
anxious for renomination. On the first bal-
lot in the Republican Convention of 1884
he received 278 votes to 334 for Blaine, 93
for Edmunds, 64 for John A. Logan, 30 for
John Sherman, 13 for Hawley, 4 for Robert
T. Lincoln, and 2 for Gen. W. T. Sherman.On the second ballot he got 278 votes to
349 for Blaine, 61 for Logan, 23 for John
Sherman, 85 for Edmunds, 13 for Hawley,
4 for Lincoln, and 2 for W. T. Sherman. On
the third ballot he received 274 votes to 375
for Blaine, 60 for Edmunds, 53 for Logan,
25 for John Sherman, 13 for Hawley, 8 for
Lincoln, 2 for W. T. Sherman. The fourth
and last ballot stood:

Blaine,	541
Arthur,	207
Edmunds,	41
Logan,	7
Hawley,	15
Lincoln,	2

Mr. Cleveland was unanimously renom-
inated by his party, and in the election re-
ceived 162 electoral votes to 239 for Benjamin
Harrison.Thus, of the 22 Presidents of the United
States, 7—Washington, Jefferson, Madison,
Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant—were
re-elected; 5—John Adams, John Q. Adams,
Van Buren, Fillmore and Cleveland—secured
renominations, but were defeated at the
polls; 1—Tyler—secured a so-called renomi-
nation, but withdrew before the election; 3—
Pierce, Johnson and Arthur—were candi-
dates for renomination, but failed; 2—Polk
and Hayes—were committed to single term;
3—Harrison, Taylor and Garfield—died before
the expiration of their terms, and 1—
Buchanan—was forced out of the race by
party troubles.

A "JOBS COMFORTER."

The New York Sun is a Democratic paper,
but it "does not love Cleveland for a cent,"
as the bad little boys on the street would
say. It attributes the overthrow of the
party directly to him. After the result of
the elections was determined beyond doubt
it printed the following as the leading article
on the editorial page:The entire layer of adipose tissue beneath
the skin and elsewhere acts as a protection to the
animal varnished. Being to a great extent a non-con-
ductor, it is a kind of a natural blanket, which pre-
vents the dissipation of the heat of the internal
organs, and thus tends to maintain the normal
temperature. An abundant layer of adipose tissue is ac-
cordingly an effective protection against external
cold.—The American Cyclopaedia, Vol. I, page 120.Immediately after the inauguration of Mr. Lin-
coln, March 4, 1861, Mr. Buchanan retired to his
home at Lancaster, Pa., where he passed the
remainder of his life, taking no part in public affairs.
—The American Cyclopaedia, Vol. III, page 382.The rhythm of evolution and dissolution
completing itself during short periods in small aggre-
gates, and in the vast aggregates distributed
through space, compelling itself in periods which
are immeasurable by human thought, is as far as
we can understand universal and eternal. Each alterna-
ting phase of the process predominating now in this
region of space and now in that, as local conditions
determine.—The American Cyclopaedia, Vol. I, page 17.Mr. Fillmore afterward resided in Buffalo, taking
no prominent part in public affairs.—The American
Cyclopaedia, Vol. VII, page 188.Persons who have an unusual tendency to fat
should combine with other exercise running, jump-
ing or the spring board, and movements which
shake the body. These favor the absorption of any
necessary adipose tissue, especially in the covering
of the abdominal organs.—The American Cyclopaedia,
Vol. VIII, page 355.On March 4, 1825, Monroe retired from office, and
returned to his residence of Oak Hill, in Loudoun
County, Va. He was chosen a Justice of the Peace,
and sat in the County Court.—The American Cyclo-
paedia, Vol. XI, page 738.Immediately on the expiration of his term of
office he left Washington, without even stopping
to present at the inauguration of Jefferson, for
against whom he felt a sense of personal wrong
probably thinking that he had been deluded by
false professions as to Jefferson's views on the
Presidential chair. Fortunately for Adams, his
tenacity of habit, sustained by the economical and
managing talents of his wife, had enabled him to
add to the savings from his profession before enter-
ing public life, savings from his salaries enough to
support him for the rest of his life in a style of
decided propriety. All consolations, domestic or
otherwise, at Mr. Adams's command, were fully
needed. Never did a statesman sink more sud-
denly, at a time when his powers of action and
inclination for it seemed wholly unimpaired, from
a leading position to mere absolute political
insignificance. His grandson tells us that while
the letters addressed to him in the year prior to
March 1, 1801, may be counted by thou-
sands, those of the next year scarcely number a
hundred, while he wrote even fewer than he re-
ceived. Nor was he neglected the worst of it. He
sank, loaded with the gibes, the sneers, the execra-
tions even of both political parties into which
the Nation was divided. A large portion of the
most active leaders of the Federal party were dis-
posed to hold Adams personally answerable both
for the breach in their ranks and for their subse-
quent overthrow.—The American Cyclopaedia, Vol.
I, page 93.In the United States of America there has never
been a censorship of the press.—The American Cy-
clopaedia, Vol. IV, page 122.Much unnecessary anxiety is sometimes felt with
regard to the possibility of persons, supposed to be
dead, being buried while really living. The pre-
mature burial of a living person must be, if it hap-
pens at all, the result of execrable haste or care-
lessness, and is in the highest degree improbable
when even the ordinary precautions are taken. A
proper examination of the body by a competent
medical man, in doubtful cases, would render such
a mistake almost impossible.—The American Cy-
clopaedia, Vol. III, page 454.

DRIVING UP THE NILE.

A sensational alarm comes from the East.
As every schoolboy knows, Egypt is merely
a narrow strip of country lying on either side
of the Nile, about 1,200 miles in length and
from three to 11 miles in width. Outside of
this narrow strip are almost boundless des-
erts. The valley itself has been kept fertile
for ages by the overflow of the Nile, which
not only irrigates it but deposits a great
quantity of rich slime, which supplies the
waste of cultivation. Consequently, the
floods of the Nile are always a matter of
supreme interest to the people. If the river
rises but 15 feet it means a failure of all
crops and a famine; a rise of 25 feet means
unlimited harvests and overflowing richness,
while one of 35 feet means destruction by
floods and sickness as well as famine. It
has been known from the earliest ages that
the barbarous and semi-barbarous tribes
inhabiting the country in which the Nile
rises have it in their power to seriously in-
terfere with its waters by diverting them
into a valley whence they would make their
way to the Red Sea. This is alluded to in
many old writings, and it is believed that
this is what Ezekiel refers to in his 29th
chapter, where he says:Behold I will bring a sword upon thee [i. e., an
enemy] and cut off man and beast out of thee. And
the land of Egypt shall be desolate and a waste,
and they shall say, Know ye I am the Lord, because
he hath said, The river is mine and I have made it.
Behold, therefore, I am against thee and against
thy rivers, and I will make the land of Egypt
utterly waste from the tower of Syene even unto
the border of Ethiopia.In the 19th chapter of Isaiah occurs a
similar prophecy, as follows:And the Egyptians will I give over into the hand
of a cruel lord, and a fierce king shall rule over
them, saith the Lord, the Lord of Hosts, and the
waters shall fall from the sea [lake], and the rivers
shall be wasted and dried up. And they shall turn
the rivers far away; and the brooks of defense
shall be emptied and dried up: the reeds and flags
shall wither. The paper reeds [papyrus] by the
brooks, by the mouth of the brook, and everything
grown by the brooks, shall wither, be driven away,
and be no more.European explorers have said that it is
quite easy for the tribes of the up-country to do
this by the simple construction of a dam
at a place where the river is quite narrow,
which would throw its waters over into the
valley mentioned. Several of the native
kings have from time to time threatened to
do this, and it is on record that centuries
ago one of them exacted a tribute from the
Egyptians for not doing this. The Nile has
been unaccountably low this season, and
there is a panic among the Egyptians and
the English lest the threat has at last been
carried out.

TARIFF REFORM.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is second to
none in its zeal for tariff reform, but it
wants this reform made with intelligence
and discretion. It is not tariff reform to run
a straight-edge over the list, as W. H. Morris-
son proposed to do, scraping all the protec-
tion off one article, cutting that on another
in two, and leaving the bigger part on
another, all without the slightest reference
to the needs and conditions of any interest.
Nor do we believe in the "tariff reform" of
the Mills crowd, where six men who did not
represent a single manufacturing inter-
est of consequence went into a room
behind locked doors to plot a raid on
every interest of the North and West,
leaving that of their own section wholly
untouched, and then forced this scheme
through under the whip of the caucus. If
anybody can show us an item on the tariff
list that is too much protected, or where the
protection does not assist to build up home
production, to furnish employment to our
people, or where it injures some more im-
portant, then we shall earnestly favor re-
duction.Nor do we believe that tariff reform should
always take the shape of reduction. There
are many articles on which the tariff is not
enough, and we believe in reforming the
tariff so as to give them the protection they
deserve.In this way we claim to be a genuine
tariff reformer.If Mr. Cleveland had been re-elected, and
his party continued in control of the House
of Representatives, it would have been a
death-blow to all hopes of further pension
legislation. This can be said now without
any suspicion of partisan motives. The
pension question was, beyond controversy,
a prominent issue in the campaign, and if
Mr. Cleveland had been successful he
would have assumed—as he would have
had the right to assume—that the people
indorsed his anti-pension policy, and favored
making it even more hostile. The majority
in the House of Representatives would have
put the same interpretation upon it. But
as Mr. Cleveland was not re-elected, as
the control of the House of Representa-
tives has been taken away from his party,
and as the principal offender in that body
was decisively rebuked at the polls by de-
feat of his candidacy for Governor of Indi-
ana, evidence of a change of mind can now be
looked for. Say what they please, they know
in their heart of hearts that it was the vet-
erans who defeated them. They know that they
are now going out of power because they
grievously disappointed the soldiers who had
done so much to put them in office, and who
last week disregarded party lines to vote
them out.If Mr. Cleveland had not already written
his Thanksgiving Proclamation he would
probably turn the job over to Gen. Harrison.

A COMRADE sends us this on a postal:

Washington 1165
Nov. 9 '88
What's he matter with
Abba

President-elect Harrison: Comrade, we'll have
no more pension votes after I get in.

A COMRADE sends us this on a postal:

Washington 1165
Nov. 9 '88
What's he matter with
Abba

Who is there to mourn for Matson? Not
one.VERILY the day of rejoicing for the vet-
eran, the widow and the fatherless is now at
hand.THE veterans had not forgotten their old
habit of standing shoulder to shoulder when
the crisis comes.The soldier-hating free-trade Mugwump
New York Times took defeat more bitterly
than any real Democratic paper.THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE comes out on
top every time, thanks to its loyal support-
ers—the veterans of the country.COL. MATSON, what is your opinion now
in regard to selling your birthright for a
mess of political pottage?HONESTY is the best policy, always, and so
is fidelity to duty and friends. Col. Matson
has received a sharp lesson to this effect.EMPEROR WILHELM occupies as much
newspaper space just now as if he were a
weather prophet, predicting a Winter of
cataclysmal severity, or a base ball pitcher
with a phenomenal twist.THERE are at least 100,000 old soldiers in
Kansas, most of them readers of THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE, and they all went to the
polls last week. The result was 70,000 ma-
jority against the boss soldier-later.HENRY WATSON once said, in speak-
ing of Grover Cleveland, "He don't care a
—what happens, so long as it don't happen
to him." It now seems to have happened to
him.THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE went sculp-
hunting during the recent campaign, and
now has every scalp it went for nailed to its
wigwam door. Big Indian, that NATIONAL
TRIBUNE.CALIFORNIA is thriving under protection.
Last year she sent to market 1,120,000 pounds
of raisins. How much better it was to pay
decent wages to Americans for producing
them than to send the money abroad to en-
rich Spanish grandees.Now that the campaign is over, it must be
said to the credit of Belva Lockwood that
she, at least, did not disastriously interfere
to defeat any Congressman or deliver any
State over to the enemy.THE Solid South was confidently promi-
sed the aid of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illi-
nois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, Ne-
vada, California, and even Kansas. How
preposterous it seemed then—how ridicu-
lous now.THE 4th of March will begin the veteran's
day of power. The 51st Congress will re-
fuse them nothing that is right, and Presi-
dent Harrison will veto nothing that is just.
So much for the veterans standing solidly
together for their rights.Now, comrades, roll up as good a majority
for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE as you did
for your candidates at the polls. The paper
should enter the next campaign for veteran's
rights with at least 250,000 subscribers. It
will do so if every comrade does his duty
and secures an additional subscriber.We repeat again, we are in nowise respon-
sible for the campaign documents which
partisan Postmasters stuffed into THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNES before delivering to our
subscribers. We are only responsible for the
matter which appears in the columns of
the paper, not for the misdoings of any ap-
pointee of the present or any other Adminis-
tration.Few if any men contributed more to the
glorious result of the great political strug-
gle than Gen. Paul Van Dervoort, who made
a brilliant and indefatigable canvass. He
held large meetings in New York, Connecti-
cut, Indiana and Ohio.